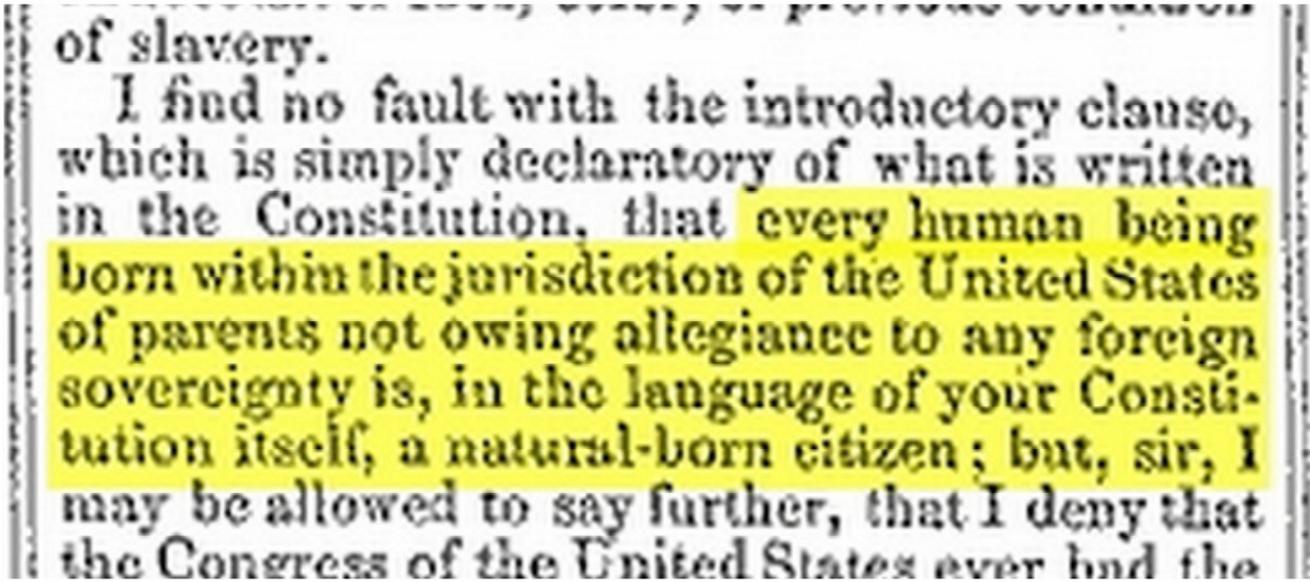


UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE BARACK OBAMA OCCUPATION OF THE WHITE HOUSE – The Final Word on Lack of Eligibility

“Barack Hussein Obama... is not the President of the United States, has never been President of the United States, can never be President of the United States”

CONSTITUTIONAL DEFINITION OF "NATURAL BORN CITIZEN" (FROM 'THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE', 1866)



Multiple references including Black's Law Dictionary clearly and consistently show the Constitutional meaning of "Natural Born Citizen."

To be eligible for the office of President of the United States, as stated in the Constitution itself (the highest law of the United States), one must be:

- 1) **Born within the jurisdiction of the United States (i.e., within it's physical sovereign boundaries), and**
- 2) **Parents must not owe allegiance to any foreign power or ruling body (i.e., not have citizenship in any other country or power such as Kenya, Panama, Indonesia, the United Nations, etc. etc.)**

Under the correct and original definition of citizenship pertaining to the Constitution, Barack Obama *cannot* be considered as eligible to hold the office of the Presidency. Barack Obama's father was clearly and admittedly a citizen of Kenya – and not only that, was actually an employee of the Kenyan government (in other words, owed complete allegiance to Kenya.)

Furthermore, Barack Obama's stepfather was a citizen of Indonesia, and it appears that his mother Anne Soetoro renounced her own citizenship to also become a citizen of Indonesia. (Anne Soetoro's allegiance was also problematic beforehand, as it was known that she was a communist owing allegiance to the Soviet Comintern.) Barack Obama himself was given Indonesian citizenship, and appears to have used an Indonesian passport often.

Furthermore, it is becoming increasingly obvious from sworn affidavits, testimony, and direct documentation, that Barack Obama was born in Mombasa Kenya, and clearly *not* within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Therefore, Barack Hussein Obama Jr. is **not** the President of the United States, **has never been** President of the United States, **can never be** President of the United States. This is owing to the complete lack of any Constitutional basis whatsoever for eligibility.

Additionally, a president is prohibited constitutionally from *him or her self* (i.e., not only from one's parents) having allegiance to any foreign power. Barack Obama himself has known and demonstrable allegiances to:

- 1) Kenya, the place of his birth, and his 'home country' according to his wife; and to
- 2) Indonesia, where he has citizenship, and was admittedly raised and educated; and also to
- 3) The United Nations, foreign body in which he currently holds a seat; and also to
- 4) To the theocratic governmental institution of Mohamedan Islam.

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structions, I venture to say no candid man, no right-minded man, will deny that by amending as proposed the bill will be less oppressive, and therefore less objectionable. Doubting, as I do, the power of Congress to pass the bill, I urge the instructions with a view to take from the bill what seems to me its oppressive and I might say its unjust provisions.

Mr. Speaker, the instructions moved by me are these:

Amend the motion to recommit by adding the following: "With instructions to take out of the first section the words 'and there shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among citizens of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of slavery,' and insert in the thirteenth line of the first section, after the word 'right' the words 'in every State and Territory of the United States.' Also to strike out all parts of said bill which are penal and which authorize criminal proceedings, and in lieu thereof to give to all citizens injured by denial or violation of any of the other rights secured or protected by said act an action in the United States courts with double costs in all cases of recovery, with regard to the amount of damages; and also to secure to such persons the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*."

As I propose to take nothing for granted by favoring this amendment, but to submit this proposition in the least objectionable form to the final decision of the Federal tribunals of the country, I beg leave to suggest to my honorable friend from Iowa, [Mr. Wilson,] who knows me well enough to know that I make no captious objection to any legislation in favor of the rights of all before the law, to consider, if this bill be recommitted, the propriety of providing therein for a final appeal of all questions of law arising under it to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Having said this much, Mr. Speaker, I proceed to present to the consideration of the House my objections to the bill. And, first, I beg gentlemen to consider that I do not oppose any legislation which is authorized by the Constitution of my country to enforce in its letter and its spirit the bill of rights as embodied in that Constitution. I know that the enforcement of the bill of rights is the want of the Republic. I know if it had been enforced in good faith in every State of the Union the calamities and conflicts and crimes and sacrifices of the past five years would have been impossible.

But I feel that I am justified in saying, in view of the text of the Constitution of my country, in view of all its past interpretations, in view of the manifest and declared intent of the men who framed it, the enforcement of the bill of rights, touching the life, liberty, and property of every citizen of the Republic within every organized State of the Union, is of the reserved powers of the States, to be enforced by State tribunals and by State officials acting under the solemn obligations of an oath imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. Who can doubt this conclusion who considers the words of the Constitution: "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people?" The Constitution does not delegate to the United States the power to punish offenses against the life, liberty, or property of the citizen in the States, nor does it prohibit that power to the States, but leaves it as the reserved power of the States, to be by them exercised. The prohibitions of power by the Constitution to the States are express prohibitions, as that no State shall enter into any treaty, &c., or emit bills of credit, or pass any bill of attainder, &c. The Constitution does not prohibit States from the enactment of laws for the general government of the people within their respective limits.

Mr. Speaker, I would further remark in this connection, I honor the mover of this bill for the purpose he seeks to attain, which is to compel the exercise in good faith by the States of this reserved power. I cast no reflection upon the honorable committee of this House, in seeking to remedy, if possible, the great wrongs that have hitherto been inflicted upon

citizens of the United States. I may say in almost every State of the Union, by State authority, and inflicted, too, in the past, without redress. I am with him in an earnest desire to have the bill of rights in your Constitution enforced everywhere. But I ask that it be enforced in accordance with the Constitution of my country.

Has the Congress of the United States the power to pass and enforce the bill as it comes to us from the committee? Has the Congress of the United States the power to declare, as this bill does declare, in the words which I propose to strike out, that there shall be no discrimination of civil rights among citizens of the United States in any State of the United States, on account of race, color, or previous condition of slavery?

I find no fault with the introductory clause, definite and expressly declaring that is written in the Constitution, that every human being born within the jurisdiction of the United States of parents not owing allegiance to any foreign sovereignty is, in the language of your Constitution itself, a natural-born citizen; but, sir, I may be allowed to say further, that I deny that the Congress of the United States ever had the power or color of power to say that any man born within the jurisdiction of the United States, not owing a foreign allegiance, is not and shall not be a citizen of the United States. Citizenship is his birthright, and neither the Congress nor the States can justly or lawfully take it from him. But while this is admitted, can you declare by congressional enactment as to citizens of the United States within the States that there shall be no discrimination among them of civil rights?

What are civil rights? I know the learning and ability of the honorable chairman of the Judiciary Committee, [Mr. Wilson,] it was my good fortune to be associated with him two years on that important and responsible committee, and I take pleasure in bearing witness to-day to the integrity, fidelity, and ability with which he discharged all his duties. I respectfully submit to that gentleman, that by all authority the term "civil rights" as used in this bill does include and embrace every right that pertains to the citizen as such.

Why, sir, the very origin of the term "civil" ought to satisfy gentlemen on this point, that it has relation to the rights and all the rights of the citizen. I submit that the term "civil rights" includes every right that pertains to the citizen under the Constitution, laws, and Government of this country. The term "citizen" has had a definite meaning among publicists ever since the days of Aristotle. He interpreted and rendered that term to signify a person who was a partner in the government of the country. Under the Constitution of the United States every natural-born citizen of the Republic is, in some sense, a partner in the Government, although he may take no active part in it. A distinction is taken, I know very well, in modern times, between civil and political rights. I submit with all respect that the term "political rights" is only a limitation of the term "civil rights," and by general acceptance signifies that class of civil rights which are more directly exercised by the citizen in connection with the government of his country. If this be so, are not political rights all embraced in the term "civil rights," and must it not of necessity be so interpreted? Blackstone, whose Commentaries on the common law are so exact in definition, uses in that classic of the law the terms "civil liberty" and "political liberty" everywhere as synonymous. It never occurred to him that there was a colorable distinction between them.

If civil rights has this extent, what, then, is proposed by the provision of the first section? Simply to strike down by congressional enactment every State constitution which makes a discrimination on account of race or color in any of the civil rights of the citizen. I might say here, without the least fear of contradiction, that there is scarcely a State in this Union which does not, by its constitution or by its statute laws, make some discrimination on account of

race or color between citizens of the United States in respect of civil rights.

I know there are some exceptions. I cannot stop to mention them within the thirty minutes of time allowed me or to make clearer what I have said. I say with some few exceptions every State in the Union does make some discrimination between citizens of the United States, either by its constitution or its statute laws, in respect of civil rights on account of race or color. I desire to call the attention of the House to the fact that the honorable gentleman who reported this bill in the Senate, and for whom I have the highest respect, had the honor to be called to me the other day that the franchise of office, according to all the authorities, is a civil right, and in my opinion by every fair interpretation of the Constitution it can rightfully be conferred upon no man in any State save upon a citizen of the United States.

By the constitution of my own State neither the right of the elective franchise nor the franchise of office can be conferred upon any citizen of the United States save upon a white citizen of the United States. What do you propose to do by this bill? You propose to make it a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary, for the Governor of Ohio to obey the requirements of the constitution of the State, which requires that none shall be elected, and therefore none commissioned, to office in that State save white citizens of the United States.

I understand very well, from private conversation that I have had with my learned friend, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that he does not look on this clause in the first section as an obligatory requirement. I have no time to undertake to discuss that question, but I submit that it is as much obligatory as any other clause of the section. The clause is imperative. It is in the language of law. It provides that—

There shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among citizens of the United States in any State or Territory of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of slavery.

That is as obligatory as any other portion of the section. If it is not obligatory, what objection has the gentleman to striking it out? If it is obligatory, it must be stricken out or the constitutions of the States are to be abolished by your act, or what is the same thing, their enforcement by the State officers charged with that duty made a crime for which they are to be imprisoned. I deny the power of Congress to make an error of judgment in a State officer a crime to be punished by imprisonment. However honest, however just, however humane the purposes of the gentleman may be in presenting this penal provision of the bill, I deny the power of Congress to enact obedience to a State law which has been passed and is enforced in good faith into a crime. This is the further provision of the first section:

And such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the recovery of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

I say, with all my heart, that that should be the law of every State, by the voluntary act of every State. The law in every State should be just; it should be no respecter of persons. It is otherwise now, and it has been otherwise for many years in many of the States of the Union. I should remedy that not by an arbitrary assumption of power, but by amending the Constitution of the United States, expressly prohibiting the States from any such abuse of power in the future. Instead of sending out such amendment to the people we are asked to remedy this State wrong by enacting in the second section of this bill as follows:

That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject or



Barack Obama repeatedly and openly refuses to demonstrate allegiance to the U.S. flag.



Obama repeatedly demonstrates, openly and physically, his allegiance to foreign sovereigns.

Therefore, even if Barack Obama were to have ever had "natural born" citizenship status eligibility, (just for the sake of

argument), such would have been lost on these grounds alone, and he again would not have been (is not, and can never be) constitutionally eligible to become President.

As an interesting footnote, even Barack Obama's children are not eligible for the presidency of the United States, because of their father's provable allegiance to foreign sovereigns.